The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

A Scramble for the Kansas Senatorship.

SENATORS LEAVING FOR HOME.

Biographical Sketch of Hon. John J. Patterson.

AN HONEST PATENT ATTORNEY.

Military Officers Not Allowed to Hold Civil Positions.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1873.

A Scramble for the Kansas Senatorship.

A large number of Kansas politicians, including an ex Senator, an ex-Governor, and three Congressmen here, are having a scramble over the seat in the Senate vacated by Caldwell. Ex-Senator Pomeroy's appointment is opposed on the ground that the Senate will not admit him on account of the York bribery and other cases.

The Postal Car Service.

The Postmaster General is making arrangements to anticipate the railroad companies, should they stop the postal cars.

The Currency not Expanded.

Secretary Richardson authorizes me to state that there is no truth whatever in the report telegraphed from here to day to the effect that he had expanded the currency by reissuing several million of the forty-four million legal tender reserve.

Hon. John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, is a native of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, born on the 8th of August, 1830. He was educated at Jefferson College, graduating in 1848. For two years he remained in Juniata county, assisting his father in conducting a large tanning business.

In 1852 he became editor of the Juniata *Sentinel*, and supported General Scott for the Presidency. In the same year he became a member of the Whig State Committee of Pennsylvania, and he served upon nearly every succeeding Whig and Republican committee until he left the state.

He was a member of the first National Republican Convention by which General Fremont was nominated, and of the Chicago Convention of 1860, that first nominated Mr. Lincoln.

In 1859 and 1861 he represented Juniata, Union and Snyder counties in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

When the war of the rebellion broke out he was captain of a volunteer company of cavalry already organized, and on the day of the publication of President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion, he tendered the services of himself and company. In the evening of the same day a dispatch from Washington announced the acceptance of the offer, and Captain Patterson at once appointed a rendezvous, and ordered his men to report immediately for duty, but on the following day a second dispatch announced the decision of the authorities not to accept the services of volunteer cavalry and the orders were countermanded. Mr. Patterson served on the staff of General Williams with the rank of captain in the three months men. He was then appointed captain in the Fifteenth Infantry, regular army, and served under General Rosecrans in West Virginia, and in 1862 he went into the Paymaster's Department and served for six months, under the same General. Returning home in the latter year he received the Republican nomination for Congress, but was defeated by General W. H. Miller. The Republicans of Juniata county renewed the nomination in 1864, '66 and '68, but in each instance he failed in the District Convention.

From 1863 to 1869 he was engaged in the banking and other business in his native county, but in the latter year went to South Carolina on account of his health. Possessed of abundant pecuniary means, it was not long before he found ample opportunities for investments. He purchased large interests in the delapidated railroads of the State, and at once engaged in the work of reconstructing and bringing them up to the northern standard. He was elected Vice President of the Greenville and Columbia R. R. Co., in 1870, 1871 and 1872, and served in that capacity until the sale of the road to the South Carolina Co. In 1871 he was elected President of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, which office he yet holds.

In 1872 Mr. Patterson was elected a member of the Philadelphia Convention that renominated President Grant, and in the recent Senatorial contest in the South Carolina legislature he received on first ballot 17 out of 35 votes in the Senate, and 72 out of the 124 in the House, or 90 out of the 157 votes cast, thus rendering a Joint ballot unnecessary. His term of office expires March 4, 1879.

Equalizing Salaries.

Mr. T. Quincy Hill, of the Appointment office, Treasury Department, is now engaged equalizing the salaries of light-house and life-boat keepers, of which there are about 600 in the Government service. Some of these have been enjoying a comfortable home on shore and with a garden and many other conveniences to back up a good salary, while others are away out at sea, with no comfort but a pitiful salary to depend upon.

A Scalp Dance.

Representative Hall, of New York, has inquired at the Postoffice Department for a list of all the Postmasters in his Congressional district. The list is being made out and will be forwarded to him as soon as completed. The "ins" in that district are vainly endeavoring to effect insurance upon their official scalps.

Milk Weed as a Fibre Plant.

An Iowan sends to the Agricultural Department a pod of the milk weed, which in that region is called wild cotton, and asks whether it can be profitably cultivated as a fibre plant.

This weed grows in a single stalk about three feet high, and matures about half a dozen seed pods, four inches long and one inch wide, each of which contain some two hundred seeds. To the summit of each seed is attached a coma of long, white fibres, somewhat resembling those of the dandelion, and of considerable strength. The milk weed, in various forms, grows throughout the country, and if it can be utilized as suggested, will be an important product; but unfortunately the Department has no proper means of experimenting upon the fibre, and can give no satisfactory answer to the questions asked. The tests must be made elsewhere.

Unappreciated Honesty.

An individual wrote to a patent attorney, recently, asking if a certain invention, which he described, was patentable. The attorney, thinking more of his reputation than of his fee, replied that he did not think it was, whereupon the inventor wrote to the Department, and pitched into the said attorney as a fraud, or words to that effect. He will shortly hear something that will convince him that a lawyer who thus throws away a fee is honest. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1873.

Senators Leaving for Home.

Senators Brownlow, Cameron, Davis, Edmonds, Flannigan, Hamilton (Maryland), Hamilton (Texas), Johnson, Pratt and Wadleigh have left Washington. Messrs. Gilbert, Merriman and Wright leave to-night. A few senators remain here several days, but a larger number leave for their respective homes to-morrow. The members of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings will remain here a few days after adjournment.

Weather Probabilities.

The storm centre in New England move eastward over Massachusetts Bay, with increasing severity for Thursday; in New England, north and west winds, increasing to brisk and possibly high, with cloud and snow, followed on Thursday night by clearing weather; for the Middle States, brisk northwest winds, clear or clearing weather, for the South Atlantic States, diminishing winds, partly cloudy weather and rising temperature; for the Eastern Gulf States, clear weather and light winds, followed on Thursday afternoon by falling barometer and southeast winds, extending also over the western Gulf States; for the Ohio valley, rising barometer, northerly winds and clear weather, followed on Thursday afternoon by light southerly winds and rising temperature; for the upper lakes, clear, cold weather, followed by north and east winds and increasing cloudiness. A storm centre will develop during Thursday in Dakota, preceded by increasing southerly winds and threatening weather in Minnesota. Cautionary signals continue at Portland, Me., Boston, Woods Hole, New Haven, New London, New York, Baltimore, Cape May, Norfolk and Wilmington.

Military Officers not Allowed to Hold Civil Positions.

The question as to whether under existing laws General Sherman could be Acting Secretary of War or Secretary *pro tem.* during the absence of Secretary Belknap, who leaves to morrow on an inspection, in company with General Sheridan, of the military posts of the Department of Missouri, having arisen, the matter was submitted to Attorney General Williams, for a decision, and he decides that under an act of Congress approved in 1871, no officer of the army can hold any civil position, and that in case he does so, he forthwith ceases to be an officer of the army. General Sherman will consequently not serve as Secretary of War during the absence of General Belknap, and the President has designated Secretary Robeson to act as Secretary of War during the absence of Belknap.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $356,569,977.

NEW YORK.

The Suspended Bull's Head Bank.

FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS COMING TO LIGHT.

Developments in the Goodrich Murder Case.

A THIRD LADY MIXED UP IN THE AFFAIR.

Decision on the Six Million "Audit Frauds."

THREATENED WITHDRAWAL OF POSTAL CARS.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1873.

The Goodrich Murder.

Among the police authorities the belief is strengthened that Goodrich was murdered by a woman. One of the women who is supposed to be connected with the case, proves to be a respectable girl, whose relations to deceased were only those of an employe. There was nothing wrong whatever between them. No clue has been had of the other woman. She had been with Goodrich three or four months before the murder, but now no one seems able to account for her, or even give her name. The gentleman who was in company with Goodrich on the night of the murder has not been heard of since the night of the murder. It is suspected that this man and the missing woman are together, and both have gone to Europe.

The name of the woman who in all probability shot Charles Goodrich has been discovered, but is withheld from publication. She lived in the third house from his. She was his mistress, had given birth to a child, and was deceived by him. She was in Brooklyn the night before the discovery of the murder, and has not since been seen. A third lady is now said to be mixed up in this mysterious affair, who is known in literary circles in New York, but whose name is also suppressed.

Mr. W. Goodrich offers $2,500 reward for the arrest of the murderer of his brother, payable upon conviction.

The Bull's Head Bank.

The committees of the depositors and stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, lately suspended, had a conference to-day. The stockholders' committee announced that they had agreed on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the bank and allow the depositors who are most interested to take preferred stock enough to make up the full amount of the deficiency, thus placing the bank in working order again.

The *Express* states that circumstances have come to light which indicate that the bank was in a hopeless condition weeks before the officers formally closed the institution. The widow of a former cashier had deposited with the bank for safe keeping six thousand dollars worth of stock and other property, and when she wished to take it out of the bank she was put off from day to day, until finally the cashier explained it could not find the box, remarking, however, "It was safe, and would send it as soon as found." Mr. Halstead, a depositor and stockholder, left a box containing $20,000 worth of United States bonds for safe keeping A short time ago he demanded them, and the cashier informed him, after a short time spent in looking for them, that he could not find them just then, but they could be found the next day, at which time the cashier informed Halstead that he had taken the bonds a few days before, in a temporary moneystraits, and hypothecated them. The value of the bonds was returned in notes and other securities.

The total loss, so far as ascertained, is $349,000, as follows: Capital stock, $200,000; surplus, $92,000; current deposits, $57,000.

The Threatened Withdrawal of Postal Cars.

There is considerable stir at the postoffice over the expected withdrawal by the railroad companies of the postal cars from service on the 1st of April. It is thought the force of clerks will be utterly unable to attend to the great flood of mail matter which in that event will pour in, and it is estimated four days will be required for the delivery of letters which now reach their destination in fifteen hours. The demand of the railroad companies is for $800 per mile, instead of $375 now paid them. It is rumored that if the companies persist in their determination the Postmaster General will endeavor to procure the passage of a law giving the Department special powers over railroads.

Six Million "Audit Frauds."

In the great six million suit, brought in the name of the people of this State against Tweed, Connelly, Ingersoll and others, to recover the six millions taken from New York county by what are known as "audit frauds," Justice Hardin has decided, on a demurrer of Ingersoll, that the people of the State have no right of action against Ingersoll. He bases his opinion on the broad ground, fatal, if sustained, to the whole suit, that the county, and not the State, are the real parties in interest within the meaning of the code.

The Labor Troubles.

At a meeting of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners last night a general impression prevailed that the employers would not undertake to enforce the ten hour system. The various trades organizations will soon have conferences on the strikes, and it may be two weeks before anything definite is known.

The Brooklyn carpenters, at a meeting last evening, decided to strike on April 1st if their wages are not raised from three to three and a half dollars for eight hours per day.

Black-Mail.

Statements are published based on the forthcoming report of the Controller that nearly a half million dollars have been exacted by blackmail within the past few years from the stall owners of Washington Market. The market overseers in that time were the appointees of the fugitive Connolly, and among those concerned in the steal are several well known members of the ring.

The Bank of England Forgery.

The counsel for George MacDonnell, charged with being concerned in the recent forgeries on the Bank of England, have taken exceptions to the legality of the appointment of Commissioner Gutham, before whom the case is under examination, and will probably test the question by means of writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* to the United States Circuit Court.

The New Charter.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy last night, resolutions were passed against that portion of the new charter which takes the appointing power from the Mayor.

Sales of Scranton Coal.

One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold to day at the following prices: Lump, $4.17½; grate, $4.30@4 40; egg, $4.52½@4 60; stove, $5.02½@5.17½; chestnut, $4 17½@4.20.

The Irrepressible Train.

Writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* were issued by Judge Fancher to bring George Francis Train before him on Thursday for inquire into the cause of his detention in the Tombs.

The Sheriff's Office.

Sheriff Brennan, in a communication addressed to the State Senate, says that under the existing laws the receipts of his office do not cover expenses.

OHIO.

The Railway Troubles at Youngstown.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—Legal measures have been taken at Youngstown by which to settle the railroad difficulties in a few days, while the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad retain possession of the property in dispute.

Confession of a Murderer.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Wm. L. Langston, a son of the old lady who, with a little girl, Mary Esther, who was living with her, was found murdered in her bed recently, near Paradise, Ill., has confessed to the killing of both the parties, and accuses his wife as an accessory. Langston is in jail awaiting trial, and the only motive he assigns is the instigation and persuasion of his wife, who never had pleasant feelings toward the old lady. In addition to this, there is a probability that Langston and his wife were somewhat over-anxious to get possession of his mother's property. There is a very strong feeling against the murderer in the neighborhood where the tragedy occurred, and had he not been removed by officers he would probably have received summary justice.

Three Children Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A Detroit special says the house of Henry Peters, at Grass Point, Mich., was burned last night while Mr. Peters and his wife were absent. Four children were in the house. The oldest, aged fourteen, escaped, but ran back into the burning house to rescue her younger sisters, seized one of them and attempted to carry her out, but was overcome with the smoke and fire, and was only saved herself by the efforts of the neighbors, who were called to the spot by her screams. All the children but the oldest perished, and the latter is badly burned. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 26.—The steamship Deutschland has arrived.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The steamship Castalia has arrived from Glasgow.

—The small pox is rapidly spreading in Halifax. Several deaths have occurred. The hospitals are full.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Two More Vetoes by Gov. Hartranft.

THE OIL INSPECTION BILL.

A Delegation Present to Appose its Passage.

REFORM FOR SCRANTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

A Pension to the Pioneer Oil Producer.

THE FREE BRIDGE BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 26, 1873.

Two More Vetoes.

Governor Hartranft this morning sent to the Senate a veto message, returning the bill to amend the charter of the Columbia Insurance Company without his approval. The Governor's reasons are very brief and may be summarized: "Go to the Courts; they have the power."

The Governor also vetoed the bill "to incorporate the Trustees of the Christian Missionary Convention of the Church of Christ of the State of Pennsylvania." This bill permitted the Society to hold a permanent capital of $800,000, rendered the Treasurer not liable after places of deposit for the money had been selected; and allowed the money he invested in any class of securities "at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum." In advocacy of this bill it was explained that some of the Society members lived out of the State, and hence the Society was justified in not going to the Courts for the power asked.

The Governor replies that by allowing this idea to rule, every bill could be so amended as to include one or more corporators non-residents of the State and the law would be evaded. The further objects to the *ten per cent.* interest clause, as the same power had been refused to secular corporations, and by vote of the House "to all persons natural or artificial." Hence, however anxious he desired to favor and foster religious enterprises, he could not do so at the expense of the law.

The veto was sustained by a vote of 15 to 2. Thus far not one of Governor Hartranft's vetoes has been overruled or even seriously questioned.

The Oil Inspection Bill.

A large delegation representing the oil refining interest of Pittsburgh and vicinity, arrived here last evening, to protest against the passage of a Senate bill by the House, regulating the sale and free tests of petroleum oil. The bill passed the Senate without its provisions being well understood. It provides that no petroleum oil shall be manufactured or sold in the State the free list of which shall be less than 120 degrees. (it was originally 140) Fahrenheit, and that the Governor shall appoint Inspectors in all the counties of the state where oil is manufactured. The most stringent provisions are made for inspection and the enforcement of the law. The fees realized under it by the Inspectors in some of the counties—particularly Allegheny and Pittsburgh—would reach an extravagant figure; probably not less than a hundred thousand dollars per annum.

The representatives of the oil interest will have no difficulty in substituting a reasonable bill for this measure, which would have made short work of the business of oil refining in Pennsylvania. They have agreed on a substitute changing the grade from 120 to 110 degrees for oils consumed in Pennsylvania, and inspectors are only authorized in counties where refineries are located. The inspection to apply to oils manufactured for exportation either to other States or foreign countries. In Germany, which takes so much of the oil product of this country, it may be stated the standard is only 110 degrees, and in Great Britain it is 120, but this is more for the protection of the shale oil manufactured in that country than for any other purpose. The Senate bill, if it had became a law, fixing the standard at 120, would have added thirty per cent. to the cost of refining, and given the oil refiners of other States, free from the restriction, extraordinary advantages.

Among the prominent oil men here are Mr. Frew, ex-Mayor Brush, United States Collector Davis, Ben. W. Morgan and others. The bill they have agreed on will be submitted to-morrow by Mr. Ballantine as a substitute for a pending measure of his on the public calendar. It will be adopted by the House, and go to the Senate. The Senate bill will be allowed to drop.

Reform for Scranton.

The outrageous election frauds in Scranton, Luzerne county, perpetrated under the auspices of the local Democratic politicians, have had the natural effect of inducing legislative interference, and a new charter, embodying stringent regulations, was considered in the Senate this morning and passed to a third reading. The bill, among other things, proposes a Board of five Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor to have control of the elections and the appointment of election officers. An attempt is being made to relieve the Governor of the appointment by naming the Commissioners in the bill, and this will be done if the Democrats and Republicans can agree on them. The legislation is of a character somewhat similar to that proposed by Colonel McClure for Philadelphia, but the Scranton bill so far has been opposed by the Democrats, which gives substantial basis to the idea that their opposition to fraud in Philadelphia is not to the fraud itself, but to the party alleged to be benefited by it.

A Pension to the Pioneer Oil Producer.

The House this morning, after a brief discussion, by a vote of 66 to 23, passed a bill granting an annuity for the relief of Colonel E. L. Drake, the pioneer in the petroleum trade of the Allegheny Valley, whose great services are well known to every one acquainted with the early development of that important interest. Drake, in 1857, while living in New Haven first conceived the idea of boring into the ground for the oil. At that time it was collected from the surface of the oil springs, and the production of the entire oil regions did not exceed a barrel a week. In 1858 he commenced work, and shortly afterwards invented the iron driving pipe, and mode of driving which is now in universal use in the oil regions. He took out no patent, and never realized anything by his invention. A recital of Colonel Drake's enthusiastic efforts to develop the oil production would fill a volume. At first he was laughed at as a lunatic or a visionary speculator. When success crowned his labors, and the first oil well attested the correctness of his theories, it found him broken down in health, paralyzed, and without a cent; he lost his investments in oil lands, and the great crowd of speculators that now took hold of the business marched over poor Drake's blasted hopes, so far as personal advantage was concerned, to their varied fortunes of wealth and bankruptcy. Some years ago the oil producers raised two or three thousand dollars for Mr. Drake, but that is now exhausted and he is living in a state of extreme destitution at Bethlehem, dependent on the needle of his wife for the necessities of life. He is disabled by paralysis, the result of exposures in the oil regions during his early labors, from any manual labor or other occupation.

The provision named in the House bill is fifteen hundred dollars a year during the life of Mr. Drake or his wife. This is not a charity, but justice.

Reform in Philadelphia.

This afternoon was fixed by the Senate for the consideration of Col. McClure's new election law for Philadelphia The result was the throwing aside of the various pending propositions, and the adoption of a new bill proposed by Senator Alexander, from the First Philadelphia disirict, and which, it is supposed, meets the views of the Republican leaders in that city. The bill provides for a board of nine commissioners, to have charge of all elections, the appointment of canvassers, etc. Three members of this commission are to be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, and three elected by each of the Select and Common Councils of the city, no member voting for more than two Commissioners. The bill passed the Senate by 17 ayes to 14 nays—a strict party vote.

The Evans Case.

The Attorney General has determined to take the Evans case to the Supreme Court in the hope of obtaining a reversal of the decision that Evans was not an officer of the Commonwealth, and therefore not liable as a defaulter for the judgment against him under the verdict of the jury. ARCTIC.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette
SENATE.
HARRISBURG, March 26, 1873.

Bills Read.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Anchor, Iron and Coal Company.

An act for the suppression of obscene literature and certain patent medicines.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: A supplement to the license law of Allegheny county, classifying dealers according to sales, and making a distinction between the city and county licenses.

Bills Passed.

To incorporate the Pittsburgh Trust Company.

An act relative to limitations of actions.

An act to enable citizens to hold titles held by corporations or aliens.

To repeal part of the law which compels school directors to obtain a majority of the signatures before the court will allow them to borrow money.

A supplement to the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad.

An act repealing the cumulative voting in boroughs.

The Philadelphia Law Defeated.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. McClure's Philadelphia law was defeated, and another substituted.

Vetoes.

The Governor sent in vetoes of the Scott Iron Company and the Wilkesbarre hospital.

Election of State Treasurer.

The act providing for the election of State Treasurer was reported favorably.

Centennial Appropriation.

Evening Session.—The Senate had the special order, the Centennial appropriation, under consideration.

Mr. RUTAN offered the following amendment: "That in no event shall the State pay more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the balance, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be raised by taking the gross receipts of the Philadelphia city passenger railways, and if this amount of revenue is not raised from that source, the State shall pay no part of it."

This amendment was agreed to, and Senator WALLACE added the proviso that in no event should any of the money be taken from the sinking fund.

HOUSE.

McKeesport Consolidation.

The House spent the entire day on the private calendar remaining over from Tuesday. Three hours were wasted on the legal technicalities in the McKeesport Consolidation bill, Messrs. MCCORMICK and ORVIS insisting that the courts had no power, while Messrs. MANOR and MITCHELL favored the bill. It was finally ruled off as within the jurisdiction of the courts.

Free Bridge.

All the Pittsburgh city improvement bills which were reached were passed. The free bridge at the Point was passed.

Three Sessions a Day.

The House holds three sessions a day.

Oil Men Looking After Their Interests.

A delegation of oil men, representing the refining interests, consisting of Jared M. Brush, Thomas W. Davis, B. W. Morgan, A. Lyons, Maj. William Frew, John A. Warden and Wesley Wilson, are here, with a compromise act relative to the Inspectors' bill now before the House. They had a hearing this afternoon.

The Centennial Appropriation.

Thomas A. Scott, Senator Cattell and a large delegation are here from Philadelphia in the interest of the centennial appropriation.

Sale of Small Fruits.

Mr. YOUNG had the sale of small fruits called up and passed.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—River 28 feet; rising slowly. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville. Departed—H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville; Henry Probasco, Memphis. Cloudy and cold.

When the steamer Brill sunk at Louisville, on Tuesday evening, she had 250 tons of iron, 100 tons for Cincinnati, the rest for Pittsburgh. Also, 20 tons of boiler iron from Hillman's Mill, Tennessee, fifteen of which was for Louisville, the remainder for Pittsburgh. There were also sixteen bales of cotton in the hold consigned to Dickey & Co., Pittsburgh; a lot of feathers to Edmonson & Son, Pittsburgh, and a lot of flax for Craighead & Co., Pittsburgh, besides other small lots of miscellaneous freight. The boat lies in such a position as to block up the passage of the channel, but steamers can take the falls at this stage of water, and when the water falls the boat can be raised. On Tuesday the R. W. Skillenger arrived at Cincinnati from Pittsburgh with a fine freight, including a large lot for Belle Memphis. She will fill out here and depart for Red River direct, on Saturday, in charge of Captain W. G. McCoy, who says he was cordially received by Pittsburgh shippers. The Lake Erie No. 3 arrived from Pittsburgh with a load of coal, and after discharging passed up from St. Louis to Pittsburgh with a tow of iron ore.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Dexter, New Orleans; Coal Hill, Illinois River. Departed—City of Alton, for the south, and Bisbill for this measure, which would have made short work of the business of oil refining in Pennsylvania. They have agreed on a substitute changing the grade from 120 to 110 degrees for oils consumed in Pennsylvania, and inspectors are only authorized in counties where refineries are located. The inspection to apply to oils manufactured for exportation either to other States or foreign countries. In Germany, which takes so much of the oil product of this country, it may be stated the standard is only 110 degrees, and in Great Britain it is 120, but this is more for the protection of the shale oil manufactured in that country than for any other purpose. The Senate bill, if it had became a law, fixing the standard at 120, would have added thirty per cent. to the cost of refining, and given the oil refiners of other States, free from the restriction, extraordinary advantages.

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To incorporate the Pittsburgh Trust Company.

An act relative to limitations of actions.

An act to enable citizens to hold titles held by corporations or aliens.

To repeal part of the law which compels school directors to obtain a majority of the signatures

FOREIGN.

A Ministerial Crisis Again Threatened in Spain—Mutiny of the Garrison at Barcelona—A Levy "En Masse" Probable in Catalonia—Death of Count von Bernstorff—Testimony in the Great Bank of England Forgery Case—Five Persons Implicated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Farmers for Minnesota.

LONDON, March 26.—The steamship City of Bristol, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, took out one hundred farmers who intend settling in Minnesota on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Obituary.

Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to Great Britain, died at 7 o'clock this evening.

Testimony in the Great Forgery Case.

NEW YORK, March 26.—London papers of the 14th inst. contain the evidence given in the case of Edwin Noyes, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late forgery on the Bank of England. The woman who was arrested charged with being in unlawful possession of part of the proceeds of the fraud, testified. She stated that last August she made the acquaintance of one George Bidwell, an American, and went to Holland and France with him. She knew his brother, Austin Bidwell, and a Mr. Howe and a Mr. George MacDonnell. This MacDonnel she identified by a photograph as the person known as a friend of Noyes, but she further states that the prisoner (Noyes) is the Mr. Howe whom she thus met on the 3d of March. George Bidwell informed her that something had gone amiss with one of his friends. He shaved off his mustache and commissioned her to meet him with some money at Euston Square station, and to go with him to Holyhead. She obeyed his directions and went to the station, but he was gone, and the police took her into custody.

This shows four persons implicated besides Noyes, the two Bidwells, MacDonnell and Herton, or Warren. Evidence was also brought out which seems to prove that these two are really different names of the same man.

SPAIN.

Probable Resignation of the Minister of War.

LONDON, March 26.—Dispatches from Madrid say that Castelar Acosta, Minister of War, will probably retire from the Cabinet.

Ministerial Crisis Imminent.

It is also stated that a general ministerial crisis is imminent.

Mutiny at Barcelona.

The garrison at Barcelona is in open mutiny. The officers are powerless to restore discipline.

Excesses by Carlists.

A band of Carlists entered the town of Ripoll Gerona, and are committing many excesses.

A Levy "En Masse" Probable.

MADRID, March 26.—A levy *en masse* upon the adult population of Catalonia and the neighboring provinces for troops to suppress the Carlist insurrection is probable. Many Republicans who have volunteered to fight the Insurgents are already meeting at the appointed rendezvous.

CUBA.

The Principal in the Bank of England Frauds.

HAVANA, March 24.—Bidwell, *alias* Warren, who was arrested here charged with being the principal in the Bank of England frauds, has secured the services of a Havana lawyer to defend him. It is probable Bidwell will remain here some time.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE Warren county Commissioners have recently bought fifty-three acres of land for $8,162 for the purpose of establishing a Children's Home.

CHARLES J. PERRINGTON, an auctioneer in Janesville, was found dead on Wednesday, in an outhouse. He had been in poor health for some time.

GEORGE RATHBURNE WHITE, a laborer employed in a saw-mill at Green Springs, had his right hand cut off at the mill on Monday morning.

THE dead body of an unknown man was found lying on the sidewalk at Franklin, on Tuesday moning. At the Coroner's investigation two witnesses recognized it as the body of William Haskins, of Providence, Henry county. He had died from intemperance and exposure.

AN OLD man named William Rust, sixty years of age, was killed at North Hampton, near Springfield, on Tuesday morning, by his next door neighbor, named William Rickard, who used only his fist. The provocation was insults offered to Rickard and wife, who is in a delicate situation, by Rust while intoxicated.

THE citizens in the northeast part of Huron county were astonished on Tuesday to find that Matilda Shaw dead, lying by the side of the road, about thirty rods from her residence. She was last seen about six o'clock Monday evening at the house of George Hofstetter, where she had spent most of the day. She started to go home at that hour, and was next seen this morning by Mr. Hofstetter's boy, lying dead in a puddle of water, which nearly covered her body. She was about sixty years of age and has long lived alone in a little house north of Dr. Hofstetter's, and for a number of years has been nearly blind. There is no appearance of any struggling, as she held a shawl about her head and face with one hand when found, as was her custom when going out in stormy weather.

—Letters from London state that Wm. E. Gray, the notorious perpetrator of the Wall street forgeries, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, in 1869, is probably one of the chief conspirators in the recent forgeries on the Bank of England. Gray, it will be remembered, is the son of Ex-Chaplain Gray, of the United States Senate. He formerly held office in Washington, and is one of the most expert forgers known.

—N. A. Creager, of Baltimore, Deputy United States Marshal, attempted to arrest John Wallace, at Barton, Md., on Tuesday, charged with counterfeiting, when Wallace made a desperate resistance, beating the officer severely with his pistol, and then escaped to the mountains.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital stock of the UNION BRIDGE COMPANY will be opened at the office of C. H. LOVE, No. 121 Fourth avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, March 31, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M. mh24:30-MTHS

☞ ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!

FOR A PERMANENT PAYING INVESTMENT

SUBSCRIBE TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Co.,

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

Capital Stock $400 000. Shares $100 Each.

Tinners, capitalists and all persons seeking a SAFE INVESTMENT for surplus means, are invited to investigate the present status of this company, and the tangible and undisputed basis upon which its Board of Directors assume that the stock will pay a dividend of 40 PER CENT. annually.

Not a box of tin or terne plate has ever been made in the United States, while 75 per cent. of all the plates made in England are imported to this country. In 1872, 2,264,461 boxes of tin plates were imported; and for two weeks of 1873, ending Jan. 25, there were imported 17,181 boxes.

A Birmingham (England) paper says: "Of our total shipments of tin plates the United States absorbs nearly 75 per cent. The quantity last year showing a trifling increase compared with 1871. We understand that this manufacture is now being undertaken in America, and some of the large mills will, therefore, be lost to us."

The company has purchased land for the works near Scalp Level, Pa., on the Monongahela river, and in the heart of the coal and coke region, and will have railroad and river transportation to all parts of the country; also, the letters patent of Wm. O. Davies for coating plates, which patent gives this company 25 per cent. advantage over any competing manufactory of tin plate that may be established.

Stock books are now open at the Wylie Avenue Savings Bank, and "Iron World" office, Pittsburgh; and Allegheny Homestead Bank, 246 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. SEROUS, WASHINGTON JARVIS,
D. W. HIGGS, HENRY H. DEMMLER,
M. Y. B. COWEN, FRED. PROZZMAN,
WILLIAM O. DAVIES.

OFFICERS.

J. D. SEROUS, President and Treasurer,
M. Y. B. COWEN, Secretary.
J. D. SEROUS is now calling on the citizens subscription stock. mh11:30-TF HS.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTIONS.

GENERAL OFFICE
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD Co. will be held in Room No. 12, Company's Building, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 8th day of April, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing the reports of the business for the past year, and electing a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

W. J. TOMLINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1873. mh24

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK,
323 BEAVER AVENUE,
ALLEGHENY, PA., March 15, 1873.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT and SIX DIRECTORS, of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, will be held at their Banking House on SATURDAY, the

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....S. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for six months	5 00
Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agents or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$2 00
Clubs of five	8 25
Clubs of ten	15 00

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1873.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼@116.

PENNSYLVANIA has forty-four exhibitors, so far as catalogued, for the Vienna Exhibition.

THE United States Senate has passed upon the cases of Senator Bogy and Clayton, favorably, in both cases, to the view of the gentlemen implicated.

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS is the sum which Mr. Barlow gives as the cost of the change in the management of the Erie Railroad. Rather an expensive operation to the stockholders, we would say.

WE learn that the Bureau of Education at Washington has in course of preparation a circular setting forth the statistics of education in Spain, of the nature of our State reports on education, which may throw some light upon the possibility of a permanent Spanish Republic.

SINGULARLY enough, the International Society of New York, a branch of the world-wide association of that name, discourages the proposed labor strike in that city, and urges in its stead the employment of counsel to prosecute those employers who violate the eight hour law.

THE Treasury Department at Washington announces that, under section sixty of the Steamboat Act of February 28th, 1871, no part of the fees exacted for the inspection of steam vessels, and for licenses issued to masters, mates, pilots and engineers, inure to the benefit of the officers of customs.

IT IS PERHAPS as well that Congress made no disposition of the award of the Geneva Tribunal, as the money has not been paid, and the English Government announces that it does not propose to include the amount in the expenditures of the present fiscal year. This fiscal year, however, ends with the present month, and the amount may be included in the estimates for next year, and paid.

IT IS among the possibilities that the Legislature will adjourn before the 10th of April. The House intimates that it can be ready for adjournment at an earlier period, and the Senate is not disposed to be in the way. We really think the Legislature ought to pass a vote of thanks to the Governor for having so greatly aided the progress of legislation, by his timely and considerate vetoes. We judge about a month of the session has been saved by this means.

"WINTER'S lingering in the lap of Spring," has become a rather trite quotation. But if it keeps on, we shall be compelled to look up a quotation that will represent it as cozening soft Summer. The weather yesterday was of the real wintry type, disagreeable enough to inspire the population of the entire city with the influenza. It really has been a winter remarkable for its length and severity. Bright sunshine and warm days will seem indeed like a favored gift from heaven, when, happily, they come.

IT APPEARS that the case of the New York Central Railroad scrip dividend is by no means settled by the action of the Government in selling the property of the road, in order to secure the tax due. It has been the desire of both the Government and the road to get this case into the Courts, both parties, however, desiring to be the plaintiffs to the suit. The New York Central Road will, therefore, enter suit against Collector Bailey, of New York, to recover the money in possession of the Government derived from the sale of the property of the Company.

THE Illinois Senate has unanimously passed a bill against exorbitant rates on railroads, which provides that if any railroad shall charge or demand any extortionate rate of compensation for the transportation of any freight, or make any unjust discrimination in its rates, the railroad company so offending shall, for the first offense, be fined $5,000; for the second offense, $10,000; for the third offense, $20,000; for the fourth offense, $50,000, and for each and every offense thereafter, the sum of $100,000. It also gives to the person of whom such unjust rates are demended a right of action for $1,000.

ADVICES received from Southern sources show a decided increase in the percentage of emigration from the Northern States, as well as the countries of Europe, into the Southern States. This result is owing in a great measure to the peculiar advantages which are set forth in circulars from that section, concerning the natural resources of the country, with the system of free schools and the increasing toleration of adverse opinions and the allowance made on the score of political bias. The valley of Virginia, which has been hitherto almost the sole property of a few hundred large land owners, is being peopled by the energetic and hardy sons of the Northern States who in a short time astonish their less thrifty neighbors.

THAT General Railroad Law in New Jersey, over which every one was to be pleased and satisfied, has still a hitch in it. As amended in the Senate, it has gone back to the House, but there Mr. Canfield suspiciously thinks it not clear enough, and proposes to add in another clause, defining the scope and intent of the bill. The fear now expressed is, that this will lead to the final defeat of the bill. It will take some time to get the bill through the House, and if amended, it must go back again to the Senate, and so may be kept on its devious way till the Legislature adjourns. And all this curious legislation is now being manipulated by the enemies of the Pennsylvania Railroad, their fears being inspired by the readiness with which that company accepted the General Railroad law.

THE reported injury to the Atlantic telegraph cable of 1865, gives interest to the fact that another cable is on ship board, ready to be laid during the month of May ensuing, and it is expected to have it in working operation through to New York by the 20th of June. It belongs to what is known as the French company, and will start from a new place, a spot called Germoe, on the coast of Cornwall, having been selected for the purpose. Its advantages are, that the bay on which it is situated has exceptional protection from the sea, and that very deep water is reached by regular descent at no great distance from the shore. The cable is intended to be laid down to Freshwater Cove, in Halifax Harbor. Thence, a branch will be taken to Hog Island, near the end of Long Island, connecting thereafter, we suppose, with Sandy Hook. Much confidence is felt that the cable will be successfully laid, for several apparently good reasons. It is said to be stronger and better protected than either of its predecessors, and the lore lines are likewise to be stouter, and it is claimed, more durable. The Great Eastern and three other vessels are engaged for laying the cable, and each has its complement on board, ready to start.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order of great importance to persons having business of a moneyed nature with the Treasury Department or the fiscal agents of the Government. It seems that checks and drafts on the Treasury are often held for years before being presented for payment. In order to remedy this the Secretary of the Treasury has issued and directed a rigid enforcement of a regulation which requires the Treasurer, all Assistant Treasurers and depositaries of the United States to refuse the payment of all official checks of United States disbursing officers, if presented more than four months after their issue, and all Treasury drafts and disbursing officers' checks presented more than three years after their issue. All checks, payment on which has thus been refused, will have to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, the former for examination and verification with the drawer's accounts, and the latter for the statement of new accounts. These regulations are based upon the 21st section of the act of August 6, 1846, which makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts and checks for payment at the place where payable, and in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper, and the act of May 2, 1866, which requires the repayment into the Treasury to the credit of outstanding liabilities of all Treasury drafts and disbursing officers' checks outstanding over three years.

RAILROADS AND GOVERNMENT.

It is not a new or strange subject that is being now so generally discussed, particularly in Europe, and to some extent in this country—that of the relations of railroads to the several governments of the world; but it is one of growing importance, which will of necessity command, ere long, legislative action, looking to the protection of governments and people against the growing railroad power. The subject has two phases—the protection of the people against giant corporations, and the fostering of what is admitted to be a very important form of human enterprise. Each of these questions has a large number of separate issues, a few of which we propose to refer to, briefly.

To a very considerable extent, railroads in this country are managed on the corporative idea—that is, on the theory that the company interests are paramount, and that everything must be done with the view of increasing the power, strengthening the capital, and consolidating the interests of the road. This theory induces a prosperous road to become, as speedily as possible, a close corporation, to keep up, amid increasing prosperity, the maximum rate of charges, to accumulate a fund for extraordinary purposes, which may be the retention of the best legal talent, or the corrupting of a Legislature. In brief, the management look solely to increasing the power of the road, and looks no farther to the interests of the people than may subserve this end. Illustrations of this fact are marvelously abundant. The New York Central, for example, limited as it is to two cents a mile for passengers, accumulated money so rapidly, that to enable it to divide it legally among its stockholders, it issued a scrip dividend, watering the stock to nearly double its legitimate amount. In place of this, it might have benefited the people by adopting a cheaper schedule of passenger and freight rates. This form of criticism will apply to every railroad in the country. The tariff of legal rates ranges from two to four or five cents per mile. A road that cannot carry passengers at a profit of three cents per mile, is built before its day. And when a railroad is fairly prosperous in business, nothing is clearer than that it can afford to carry way passengers at a cent per mile, and on fast trains at two cents, and have a reasonable margin of profits. Passengers are self-moving freight,—and the interest on the increased cost of passenger cars over freight cars is equalized by the difference in the number of employes on the several trains. One passenger will not represent more than one-tenth of a ton,—and on this principle it can be seen how reasonable the rate is. In England this is the price charged on certain trains, as required by law, and the experience there is, that the cheapening of rates increased greatly the traffic.

If these views and examples are correct, it follows that the people are entitled to privileges at the hands of the railroad corporations they do not receive. They are entitled, after a certain degree of prosperity is reached, to a share in the further prosperity of a given road. All the facts in the case go to support this view. A railroad is not regarded as a private speculation, but a public enterprise, to be chartered and limited and controlled by law. Its dividends are limited, its maximum tariff of charges specified, and in many particulars the idea is implied that the charter is given for the public good. In building it, lands can be condemned, and many things done which stamp it as a public enterprise. Indeed, all the legal surroundings of a railroad show that the prevailing theory is, that it is for the benefit of the people. While provision is made for a reasonable return in the form of dividends for the capital invested, the design is, that all further benefits, after provision is made for the maintenance and improvement of the road, shall accrue to the people. Yet this result is never reached in any peculiar sense. A railroad is in itself a benefit to the people, but it might be made peculiarly so, if they were permitted to share the benefits of its prosperity.

But the great evil of the present system of railway management is, that these corporations seek to control the action of the Legislatures and even of Congress, and thus aim to become a power greater than the Government itself. This is, after all the real danger. The action of the United States Senate, in making permanent its Committee on Railroads, is understood to have been inspired by this consideration. The developments in connection with the Pacific Railroads and the Credit Mobilier, show that there is no limit to the audacity of such corporations when their interests are supposed to be involved.

It is not felt, however, that this latter form of danger is so immediate, so much as that it is best to guard against a coming danger in time. A recent controversy between the people of Illinois and the Illinois Central Railroad, growing out of an exorbitant tariff of fares, has given form to this phase of the trouble, and is likely to lead to tangible results. The people refused to pay illegal fares, and were subjected to annoyances, the result of which is a bill before the Legislature of that State, looking to the appointment of a commission to investigate from time to time, every feature of railroad management,—fares, safety, promptness, accommodation, the relation of one railroad to rival lines,—in a word, to all features of railroad management. If we remember correctly, a similar proposition, but not so comprehensive, is pending before the Constitutional Convention. It looks to the appointment of a commission to see that railroads are safe. The Illinois plan permits railroads to appeal from the commission to the Courts, in cases of difference. With this provision, we hope, if the Constitutional Convention proposes to deal with the subject at all, it will do so as comprehensively as possible, and in a manner fair to railroads and people. We may add that in England and on the continent, movements are taking shape for the control of railroad corporations, of about the same character as those above referred to.

We fully believe the time has come for the Government to intervene in regard to railway management. It need not, and ought not, to cripple railway enterprise; but it should reuder more clear the fact that the people, as well as corporations, are parties in interest, with rights that ought to be respected. At the present, all that is needed can be reached with little or no jar or friction. Let it go for a decade, and serious trouble might follow. We are earnestly favorable to every form of enterprise that will serve to develop the wealth and resources of the country, but we wish them to be always subordinate to the rights of the people.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

THE servant girls of Ottawa, Ontario, have organized a mutual protective association to fix a standard of wages and prevent underbidding competition.

THE list of appropriations made during the last session of Congress shows the heavy aggregate of $195,510,889 over $54,000,000 more than the amount appropriated last year.

A SPIRITUALISTIC burglar in Springfield, Mass., pleaded in defence recently that the "spirit of a dark-haired woman controlled his actions," and directed him when and where to break through and steal.

THE Sioux City and St. Paul Railway Company, having spent $100,000 in shoveling at the snow over their track without any appreciable diminution thereof, have resolved "to let the sun open their road."

THERE are thirty-three newspapers published in Constantinople. The total circulation of the sixteen dailies is only 20,000 copies. Ten are Turkish, six Greek, five Armenian, four French and two English.

A COBRY man has had his wife arrested for malicious mischief. She persists in eating crackers after she has retired to bed, consequently when he comes home from the lodge his couch, instead of being a bed of roses, is made like a bed of thorns.

AN Eastern Virginia farmer recently ploughed up the remains of an "ancient mariner," encased in a birch bark coffin, which had been protected from decay by a thick coating of coal tar. Some silver coins of the time of Queen Anne were found upon the body.

A LETTER written by George Washington to the Mayor of New York, was stolen from the archives some time since and sold at auction for $2,500. Mayor Hall then sued the purchaser, and recovered it at a cost of $4,000 for legal expenses. The Common Council are now about to give it to the Historical Society.

THE commissions of the present Ministers to the Central African States will expire the 1st July, when, by a law of Congress, the missions will be consolidated, and only one Minister assigned to all those States. It is said in Washington that Col. Williamson, of Shreveport, La., will probably receive the appointment.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S half a million for a Methodist college in Tennessee has set the Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville editors, who want it located in their respective cities, by the ears. Knoxville will give five acres for a site, while the Chattanooga man "calls him" with a tender of the whole Lookout Mountain, with its fine view of six States, and Lake Lula thrown in.

THE editor of the Hartford *Courant* believes that "the child is born who will see the English tongue largely used by the 35,000,000 of Japan, and in a fair way supersede the cumbersom language that stays the progress of the 250,000,000 of China." We do not know who the child is, but the public would give a great deal just for a look at the youngster who threatens to rival the longevity of Methusaleh.

WILLIE WILLIAMS, of Frankfort, Ky., having heard that a cat will invariably strike on her feet from whatever distance dropped, borrowed a cat and made the experiment from a bed-room window. Unfortunately the cat dropped before he was ready, and in a spasmodic effort to recover her, he lost his balance and rolled out of the window after her. How she struck nobody knows, but how he did was quite evident to the entire neighborhood in an instant after.

A MAN with a wooden leg has distinguished himself. His name was not Wegg, but Professor De Houna. He has amused the citizens of Montgomery, Alabama, by some imitations of Blondin. Having his wooden leg grooved he walked a tight rope suspended thirty feet above the pavement, stopped in the middle and delivered a speech, unslung a small cook stove from his back and proceeded to cook a few eggs, divested himself of all incumbrances and performed some gymnastic feats, and then made a bow and descended.

THE cabinets of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences contain more than 6,000 minerals, 700 rocks, 65,000 fossels, 70,000 species of plants, 1,000 species of zoophites, 2,000 specimens of crustaceans, 500 species of myriapods and arachnidians, 25,000 species of insects, 20,000 species of shell-bearing mollusks, 6,000 species of fish, 800 species of reptiles, 2,000 birds, with the nests of 200 and the eggs of 1,500 species, 1,000 mammals, and nearly 900 skeletons and pieces of osteology. A new building, to cost half a million dollars, is now in process of erection.

THE following is one of a series of resolutions recently passed by a farmer's club in Illinois: "That, in view of the fact that the cost of sewing machines is from $5 to $7, or with table and all complete, from $10 to $30, while they are sold at from $60 to $125, we are often reminded of the fact that we pay enormous profits to manufacturers and middle-men. Now, therefore, resolved, that we will use old mowers, reapers and plows; wear our old hats, coats, pants and bonnets, and paddle our own canoe generally, until we can purchase at prices somewhat corresponding to the prices we get for our produce and labor."

PERSONAL.

THE King of Portugal has sent the decoration of the Order of St. James to President Thiers.

MRS. LINCOLN, accompanied by her son Robert T., has arrived in Chicago from New York.

GERALD MASSEY has been making a great sensation in England by his lecture on Spiritualism.

MRS. JENNIE WILLING is exhorting St. Louis sinners to repentance at a series of revival meetings.

AMADEUS announced his abdication to Victor Emmanuel by the laconic telegram: —"All is over; I will write."

A CALIFORNIA critic is unable to account for the popularity of Miss Emily Faithfull. He says she hasn't killed anybody.

MISS STOKER, a young lady of Piqua, O., fell dead of disease of the heart last Sunday while on her way to be baptized by immersion.

A BUSINESS-LIKE young lady of twenty-two, in Waterloo, Mich., got $11,600 cash in hand from her bridegroom of eighty before the marriage ceremony.

A MOUNTAIN settler in Tennessee learned for the first time, the other day, that Davy Crockett was dead, and he sat down on a log and cried like a child.

ONE Mr. Robb, of Missouri, is reported to have come into an inheritance $2,000,000, from Scotland, and is consequently suspicious of all the neighbors who seem inclined to Robb.

MRS. MCGLYNN, of Omaha, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat. She was so mad when the physician sewed it up for her that she sent a knife in him, and it is expected he will die.

WHITELAW REID, editor of the New York *Tribune*, gets a salary of $10,000 a year; Jennings has $10,000 on the *Times*; Croly had $5,000 on the *World*; Hudson had $20,000 on the *Herald*, and was retired on a pension of $10,000.

MR. J. M. BELLEW has been attacked by the modest American interviewer as to his opinion of us, to which he replied that we were the most sociable and hospitable people he had ever met with, just as though the poor man could say anything else.

MRS. ANASTASIA DOLBY, who was in early life embroideress to Queen Victoria, and whose works on "Church Embroidery, Ancient and Modern," and "Church Vestments; their Origin, Use and Ornament," are books of standard authority, died last month.

THE ex-Prince Imperial is going to the Vienna Exhibition. He says that he will feel as if in France while visiting the French section, and will, therefore, pass most of his time there. His grand-uncle's son, once heir to the French throne, went to Vienna long time ago and never felt at home.

THE King of Holland has granted permission to Mrs. W. L. C. Sythoff van Kervel, the wife of the Vice President of the Dutch Council of India, to accept the *Verdienstkreuz fur Frauen and Jungfrauen*, presented to her by the German Emperor. What have they been giving the lady?

MONSIGNOR MERMILLOD, the exiled prelate of Geneva, Switzerland, has been made a cardinal. He is reported to have said to a recent interviewer: "My conviction is that Europe is going back along the road of ages and that we are returning to the days of religion. The next outbreak will be a religious or a social war. There are now but two currents in Europe."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John B. Dalley, Solicitor.

NEW BOOKS.

GRAY'S SCHOOL AND FIELD BOOK OF BOTANY consisting of "Lessons in Botany" and "Field, Forest and Garden Botany," bound in one volume. By Asa Gray of Howard University.

HOW PLANTS GROW; a simple introduction to Scriptural Botany with a popular Flora, illustrated with 500 wood engravings. By Asa Gray of Harvard University.

HOW PLANTS BEHAVE; how they move, climb, and employ insects to work for them. By Asa Gray.

All three published by Ivision, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York and Chicago.

Prof. Gray, as a Botanist, confessedly stands at the head of his profession, and these three volumes are not unworthy of his fame. The study of botany is delightful always, but in this case there is the added charm which can only be given to a book by one who is an enthusiast in the study and a cultured genius too. Prof. Gray writes with remarkable vivacity, and a simple earnestness that makes his books irresistibly attractive. These three volumes are not put forth for "advanced pupils," but we opine many of them will find rich enjoyment in going over first principles again with Prof. Gray. As books for children who are beginning to read and think, the volumes are infinitely preferable to a library of the chaff which is too often labeled "childrens' books" now-a-days. There are few boys and girls, and persons of older growth as well, who will not find fascination in this trio.

LYRICS. By Pearl Rivers. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

The title is modest enough, and there are here and there poetic beauties in the "Lyrics," but nothing especially fresh. The rhyme is smooth, the words generally well chosen, and the idea occasionally rises to a real poetic inspiration, but generally is tame and monotonous. The pieces, which are usually short, have one merit—they are never overstrained. They are republications of little sketches published in the New Orleans *Picayune*.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND from the Ascension of Henry VII. to the death of George II. By Henry Hallam, LL.D., F. R. A. S., incorporating the author's latest additions and corrections. Edited by Wm. Smith, D. C. L., LL.D. New York: Harper & Bros.

This volume belongs to the student's standard series and has been well arranged. The student has thus before him, in a compact form, and in a style which has always been a model of purity and strength, one of the best volumes of history ever penned. The editor states that in the work of condensation some "notes" and less important remarks had to be omitted, but that nothing of importance has been eliminated, and in general the language of Hallam is not altered.

MADAME DE CHAMBLAY; a novel by Alexander Dumas; illustrated. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

This is one of Peterson's cheap edition of Dumas novels. It is a French Love Story of the most impassioned sort.

MADAME DEVILLE; a story of a French boarding school. From the French of Madame Guizot DeWitt. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

This is a book for girls, and an entertaining one, too—albeit, the Boarding School, is not one of the fashionable shams which so often bear that name, but is rather a comfortable home, where attention is paid to the moral as well as mental culture of the pupils, and where courteous manners are looked upon as just as essential as the study of the books. The authoress seems to have written the work to develop her educational theory, and has written a very interesting volume—interesting as much for its simplicity and purity of style, as its facts.

THE FORRIGNER IN FAR CATHAY, by W. H. Medhurst, English Consul at Shanghae. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.; Pittsburgh: J. W. Pittock & Co.

A book of information, containing much information about Chinese life and manners, religion and practices, drawn from the author's knowledge acquired in an extended sojourn in that country. There is nothing of a sensational character about the book; the facts are simply told, and with reasonable clearness. Its information bears every evidence of reliability, and just now it is a timely volume on a topic of general interest.

THE MYSTERIOUS GUEST, by Miss Eliza A. Dupuy. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Co. Pittsburgh: John W. Pittock & Co.

This is one of the "sensational" works of the day, and in that respect, will satisfy the most exacting devotee of the false and the flash in literature. It is the story of the experiences of a young girl in a country home in Louisiana—a tale of love and supernatural visions, and of witchcraft, of life among the southern aristocracy, and of a woman's revenge for some fancied wrong, all blended to form a startling tale.

LITTLE HOPE; by the author of Ginx's Baby. New York, Dodd & Mead.

Under the guise of a man of allegory—and a pleasant enough allegory in its incidents—the author of this volume endeavors to throw some new light on the relations between capital and labor. The scene of the story is in England, and everything is discussed from the standpoint of English law and custom. The author is on the side of the workingmen and very forcibly shows the injustice to which they are subjected, while at the same time his views never touch the extreme which comes in the holocaust abuse of capital. He seems to point out difficulties in the way rather than suggests remedies, but the book carries out its own moral—the golden rule.

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Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

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MRS. S. V. WAGNER & CO., Sepia, a water Color for hair. Ladies and gentlemen are a the interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will be more than half lost if the hair—and we assume that all ourselves appreciate the "rare and yellow hair"—is not in order. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh

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Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

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Privilege to Increase to.....500,000

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JOHN D. STEWART, Secretary.
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DIRECTORS.—James Kelly, J. Morton Hall, George W. Glass, S. M. Kier, John C. Paul, John H. Miller, Robert S. Ramsey, Jas. McMay, Thos. M. King.

The object of this organization, with its powers and privileges, are clearly specified in the Charter of the Company, but may be set forth as follows:

First—That of a "Transporta ion Company" or Fast Freight Line.

Second—That of a "Rolling Stock Company," the purpose of which is to Rent its cars to transportation lines, railroad companies and individuals.

Third—That of a "Car Manufacturing Company Establishment," with the additional privilege of making and selling such articles of manufactur as in y be deemed profitable.

In view of the extent of the enterprise and demand for interest therein, the Board decided under the privileges of their Charter, to increase the Capital Stock to $250,000; about $150,000 of which is already subscribed. The remaining $100,000 is now offered to the public on the following favorable terms: Ten per cent. (10 p. c.) to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance to be paid at the discretion of the Board, but in no case to exceed ten p r cent. per month. Prompt ems, Charter and additional info mation may be had by applying at the office of the Company, 107 Wood street. Subscriptions received by either of the undersigned.

S. M. KIER, 360 Liberty St.
J. C. P UL, Gen. Manager, Wilkinsburg.
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mh20

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STANDARD, (FIRE) N. Y., -	300,000
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S. S. CARRIER,
59 Fourth Avenue.

A FLOCK of wild boars entered a French village recently and took refuge in a garden. The inhabitants armed themselves with guns, spades and whatever offensive arms they could lay hands on, and tried to destroy them. One of the boars, the largest of the herd, jumped over the palings of the garden, rushed through the village, entered a house and rushed into a room in which an old woman of 80 was lying in bed. Her son, who was the best shot in the district, pursued the animal and overtook it as it had its paws on the side of the bed; he cried out to his mother not to be afraid, fired at and wounded the beast, which then dashed through the window, but another sportsman who happened to be outside killed it on the spot. The other wild boars had also been hunted from the garden by the peasants, one of whom was attacked by an infuriated animal, and was so severely injured by its tusks that his life is in danger.

THE French Society of Dramatic Authors, assembled at a special meeting, has just decided by a large majority that the managers of theatres cannot, and shall not, have the right of representing their own works on the stage under their control.

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A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

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NEW SPRING GOODS

At 12½c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
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At 12½c, an extra good quality of yard wide soft finish

Bleached Muslins,

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At 25 Cents, New Brocade Poplins,

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We ask particular attention to our stock of Black Alpacas of every description. Best quality, weight and lustre for the price ever offered. Prices from 20 cents to $1.

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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.

This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is solid at the price of rolling soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.

This Soap is packed *Honestly*. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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S. M. KIER, 360 Liberty St.
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The Kedzie Water Filters.
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SCALES

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A McCLURG,
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OFFICE DESKS.

A fine assortment always on hand, At the Furniture Store of
T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
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HAVANA CIGARS—A FRESH INVOICE just received. "Flor del Fumar," "Vilbos de Villas," "Upmanns," and "Manilla" and "Golden Eagle," in Condes, Reina Victoria and London sizes. For sale at lowest prices by the box or at retail by
J. NO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

ASH.
100 casks, Common Soda Ash
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
25 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
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DRY GOODS.

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165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny.

New Styles "Hats."

New Ribbons, in new shades.
Flowers, &c., &c., in latest Spring Styles.
Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Sets.
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Spring Dress Goods

In all the Newest Shades, at very low prices.

Ladies' New Spring Shawls.
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All at very low prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S.

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SPRING STYLE.

Neck Ties, Bows and Scarfs for evening and street wear, Linen Collars and Cuffs, new shapes, Gossamer, Merino, Silk and

Flannel Underwear,

Star and True Fit

WHITE SHIRTS,

Open back and front, Fancy Chevoiat, Percale, Dover Cloth and Travistock Shirts.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

Boys' White and Fancy Shirts. Linen Shirt Fronts and Wristbands. Full 3-4 Plain Hem and Hemstitched

HANDKERCHIEFS

100 Styles Fine Suspenders;

For Men and Boys. A superior line of Raw and Spun Silk Balbriggan, Plain and Fancy Lisle Cotton

HALF HOSE.

Fine Gold Topez Amathist, Onyx and Coral SPIRAL SHIRT STUDS. Plain and Fancy SLEEVE BUTTONS. Silk, Alpaca and Gingham UMBRELLAS. Satchel and U. S. Bags. Alexander, Dent, Alcroft and Harris seamless

Kid Gloves.

Dog, Calf and Dog Skin, Silk, Lisle and Berlin Driving and Promenade GLOVES. A lot of FANCY SHIRTS, slightly soiled, closing out at reduced prices.

This de artment open on SATURDAY NIGHT all s o'clock.

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WHOLESALE

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NEW STOCK

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BOTTOM PRICES.

239 AND 241 LIBERTY ST.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street.

Is now offering a choice lot of

Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,

At very low figures.

Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Sh

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Special Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Drafts drawn exported for the Purchase and Sale of Foreign Bonds and Gold.

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U. S. 5 PER CENT.
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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

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SAVINGS BANK,
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CAPITAL - - - $200,000

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Special attention given to National Line, comprising some of the largest stockholders not from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of Europe, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Luther S. Kauffman,

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Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1873.

The usury question is being constantly agitated everywhere throughout the country. The utter folly of regulating by law the price of money is being so thoroughly exposed that the people will demand ere long that these laws be repealed. The following testimony from a jurist in Massachusetts about the repeal of the usury laws is suggestive:

"I never knew an act of legislation which has so completely justified the predictions of its friends, and refuted those of its opponents, as the repeal of the usury laws. It would seem that we have had the ordering of events ever since to vindicate our arguments. Not only has said at the time a most happy effect been produced in the next four periods six weeks, as farmers have engaged in the spring work of their crops, and then the country roads are always in bad condition at this particular time. Outs continue quoted unchanged at 32@35 for mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn is still quotable at 49 @50 for new, and 50@52 for prime in elevator. Bar Corn is quoted at 55@60, and Barley at 80@90 spring and 85@91 for fall. There seems to be no movement in Rye or Barley, but an improvement soon in anticipation.

GROCERIES—Rio Coffee, as noted in out last report, is firmer, caused by late advices from the source of production, reporting diminished stocks and higher exchange, and for the present at least the decline has been checked. Sugars both raw and refined are unchanged. Syrups are weak though without quotable change. Molasses and Syrups, quiet and unchanged. Following are the prevailing quotations:

SUGARS—Patent Out Loaf, 13¾@ crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12¾. Standard A, 11¾. C. ff, 10¾. Ex. C. ff, 10. Yellow, 10¾. Circle C, 09¾. Lower grades, 9¾@10¾.

SYRUPS—Choice Refining, 4; Good to Prime, 32@ 33½c. fair 29@31½c. Old Government Java, 35c. other Javas, 2½@28c. Roasted Rio, 19½ packages, 27c. loose. Roasted Java, 32.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@90c; Prime 74@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8½; Patna, 8@ 8½; Rangoon, 7½@8.

HAY—The market is generally reported quiet, but as the receipts continue comparatively light there is a firmer feeling but no change in prices; baled, on track and wharf, $25 to $30 per ton, according to quality and condition most of the sales within the range of $29@30.

HOMINY—$4.00@$4.50 per barrel.

BONES—Are quoted at $35 to 40 per lb.

MAPLESYRUP—Quoted at $1.40@1.45 for gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 15@18.

MILL FEED—Continues dull and unchanged, from $18@20; seconds, $1.00@1.10; middlings, $1.20 @1.30.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop, 8@10 90c per pair; dressed, 15@16c per lb. Dressed Turkeys, 18@20c per lb.

POTATOES—The supply of prime peach blows is light and are selling readily at 80@85c per bushel.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 4½@5c per lb.

ONIONS—$3.50@6.50 per bbl. Union Sets, $3@4 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 15½@16c; Sugar Cured Hams, 14½@15c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 8½@, canvassed, 8¾@; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12c, canvassed, 12½@13c; Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 12c; Pickled Pork, canvassed, 15½@; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen; Plain Shoulders, 7½@8c; Extra Mess Beef, $15.50@16.00; Clear Sides, 9@c; Mess Pork, $16.50. Leaf Lard, in tins, 9@c; in kegs or bbls, 10@c; pails, 10¼.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—Trade is reported slow, but there is no change in prices. Quotations: $2@3 lbs, 6¾@7½c; prime, $2.00 lbs, 6¾@6¾; good, 7@8 lbs, 8¾@9c. Hazlewood and Blackstock sold 2 cars of good mixed Timothy, 45 lbs, 6¾c; 1 car prime, 46 lbs, 6¾c; 1 car prime wood, 46 lbs, at 6.90; 1 car do 46 lbs, at 6.90; 1 car do 46 lbs, at 6.90; Saddler Havens & Co sold 4 cars of extra fine wool, Ohio, 34 lbs, to Brisman at 36c.

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light and with a steady demand the market is firm and prices are still tending upward. Yorkers have advanced 25@37 cents per cwt, within the last two days, selling to-day at 6½@6¾ for fair to prime. Prime heavy Philadelphias continue very scarce and prices are higher; there was nothing sold above 6¾ to-day, but a few extra lots would have sold readily at 6¾@6¾.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms,
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace o	20	Pitts Bolt Co m	3
Shoenberger & co	2	Nimick & Co m	4
Reese, G Co b	1	Zug & Co p	22
Total			

PITTSBURGH ST. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co m	16	J. Reaner, o	2
J W Porter, o	1		
Total			16

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & Hm	12	J. Rosmer, m	2
H G Morris m	4	J. W. Porter,	21
Total			

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight P & Co o			4
Adams Express	84		84
American Express	68		68
U. S. Express			74½
Harlem	137		135½

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	57½
Reading	97
United Cos.	120
Oil Creek	30
Lehigh Valley	59½
Philadelphia & Erie	25
Lehigh Navigation	87½
Pittsburgh 8s	92
Allegheny Valley 7-30	91½
Central Transportation	48¾

NEW YORK, March 26, 1873.

The chief topic of discussion in financial circles was the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 4 per cent. Money was active and stronger at 5@6—6 and interest per diem on call. The usury bill, providing against collecting over 7 per cent., passed the State Senate. Sterling was strong; 109½@ 109¾. Gold was higher, ranging from 108¾ to 109⅛, closing at 109¾@109⅛. Loans at 1@7 per cent. for carrying. Clearing, $81,000,000. Treasury disbursements $270,000. Customs receipts $403,000. Exports $350,000 in silver. Bonds quiet and generally strong, with an advance of ¼ to 5-8ths. Governments lower, State bonds were dull. Tennessee 6s, old, 70@70½; new 69½@70. Railroad mortgages were steady. Stocks were dull in the early trade, but the Erie movement and Pacific Mail, Panama, Hudson and Erie, were specially improved. Pacific Mail advanced and had many fluctuations between 79 and 80¾, closing at 80¼, above the lowest price. Panama declined from 145 to 142½, recovering to 143½. Hudson River declined to 125, steadied at 125½. Erie was strong, rising from 34¾ to 35¾@35¾, closing at 35¾. Reading fell off from ¼ to ⅝. Harlem declined ¼. The market dull and irregular to the close. During the day gold was offered at ¼ to 109 discount. Sterling, 9 per cent. gold.

GOVERNMENTS—U. S. coupons of 1881, 115¾@5-20s of '62, 107; do '64, 107; do '65, 107¾; do '65, new issue, 108¾; do '67, 113; do '68, 113¾; new 5s, 104¾; 10-40s, 110; currency 6s, 117½@118.

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APPLE BUTTER—45@55 cents per gallon.

BEANS—Sales at $2@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for choice hays.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 32@35 cents per lb.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades, but common stock continues dull, and the supply of this better kind is accumulating. Prime to choice is still quoted at 30 @33.

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CHEESE—Is in fair demand at previous quotations, 12@ 17½ for choice, and 16@18c for prime.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 4 to 5 cents. Peaches, halves, 6¾@7c; quarters, 5½@5¾c. Cherries, 18@20c; unpitted 8 to 8c. Pitted cherries, 18@20c; unpitted 8 to 8c.

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RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8½; Patna, 8@ 8½; Rangoon, 7½@8.

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BONES—Are quoted at $35 to 40 per lb.

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FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

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SENATE.

Changing the Mode of Electing the President.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, heretofore instructed to inquire into the most practicable mode of electing the President and Vice President, were given leave to hold their sessions in Washington or elsewhere.

The Pneumatic Tube.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate, at its next session, the reason why the pneumatic tube to connect the Capitol with the Government printing office had not been completed, how much money had been expended on the same, and all facts connected therewith.

Guarding the Postal Service.

Mr. WINDOM called up the following resolution, heretofore submitted by him:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the seaboard be directed to inquire and report to the Senate, at its next session, as to the nature and extent of the obligations subsisting between the railroad companies and postal service of the country, and whether any and what additional legislation is necessary to guard the postal service against interruption or injury by hostile action on the part of any or all aforesaid railroad companies.

Mr. WINDOM merely wished to say, although Congress increased the compensation of the railroad companies some five thousand dollars, it was now understood that they refuse to perform a part of the service, namely, as to postal cars.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) said that the railroad companies having entered into a combination, it was necessary to make inquiries in order that the Senate might take prompt and efficient action when they meet again.

The motion was adopted.

Levees of the Mississippi.

Mr. ALCORN called up his resolution authorizing the Committee on Levees of the Mississippi River to sit during the recess at Washington or elsewhere.

Central Pacific R. R. Bonds.

Mr. CASSERLY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney of the Interior respectively be and they are hereby directed to transmit to the Senate any information in their respective departments as to the amount of bonds issued by or on the credit or the Central Pacific Railroad Company, whether by first mortgage or lien on the Company's road and property, and on what property specifically, and also the amounts of said bonds issued from time to time, and at what dates they were issued, and also to ascertain and report under what general designation such bonds are commonly negotiated or known, and to transmit all said information, brought down to the latest dates, to the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

Ex-Senator Patterson's Pamphlet Received.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) offered an amendment to the pending resolution of Mr. Anthony relating to ex-Senator Patterson, as follows: That the pamphlet entitled "Observations on the report of the Committee of the Senate respecting the Credit Mobilier of America, by J. W. Patterson," be received, filed and printed with the report of said Committee. The resolution, as thus amended, was passed.

Transportation Between the Interior and Seaboard.

Mr. WINDOM called up the following resolution, heretofore submitted by him:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be authorized to sit at such places as they may designate during the recess, and to investigate and report upon the subject of transportation between the interior and seaboard; that they have power to employ a clerk and stenographer, and to send for persons and papers, and that the actual and necessary expenses attending such investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee.

Mr. WINDOM rose to explain the objects and purposes of the resolution. It is, he said, an admitted fact that the present facilities for interchange of products and commodities between the interior and seaboard are totally inadequate. Bitter complaints of extortion and oppression come to us from all parts of the country. The railroad system of the country is controlled by powerful monopolies, who dictate their own terms to the people. The burthens they impose upon the consumer and producer are too grievous to be long endured. While millions of bushels of corn and wheat are rotting in the fields of the West, thousands of people at the East are suffering for the want of cheap bread. The demand of the people for redress can neither be evaded nor denied, and the great central portions of the republic the question has become one of vital importance with the farmer, who sees the product of his summer's toil consumed to warm his dwelling in winter because it will not bear more than it will bring to transport it to market. This question overshadows all others. Party lines and party platforms sink into insignificance in the face of questions involving the right to live. Congress will be compelled at an early day to act on this subject. All I now ask of the Senate is that the committee appointed to consider this subject may have power to investigate it thoroughly and ascertain the extent of the evil complained of, the necessity for a remedy, and if possible, to devise and recommend some definite action at the next session.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Committee to Wait on the President.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was resolved that the President of the Senate, at four o'clock to-day, declare the Senate adjourned *sine die*, and on his motion a committee of three was appointed to wait on President Grant, and inform him that unless he had further communications to make they are ready to adjourn.

The chair appointed Messrs. Anthony, Morrill and Casserly as such committee.

The Senate at 1:40 went into executive session.

At 3:25 P. M. the doors were opened, when the committee appointed to wait upon the President reported they had performed that duty, and that the President informed them he had no further communications to make to the Senate.

A Committee Increased.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Mitchell and Davis as additional members of the Select Committee on Transportation.

Thanks to the Vice President.

On motion of Mr. STOCKTON, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby respectfully tendered to Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, for the ability, courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

Final Adjournment.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—John A. Campbell—has been confirmed as Governor of Wyoming Territory.

—A negro, Thomas Shanks, will be hanged in Louisville to-morrow, for the murder of Joseph Broded.

—A French newspaper says Marshal Bazaine will soon be released from imprisonment on his parole of honor.

—A bill was passed in the Albany (N. Y.) Senate, on Wednesday, allowing the Erie Railroad to charge three cents per mile.

—One hundred and ninety-five vessels arrived at New York during the past week, the largest number since New York has become a port of entry.

—The commissioners of the next Cincinnati Industrial Exposition have adopted rules and regulations for the government of the next Exhibition.

—Revs. Drs. Cuyler and Duryea, of Brooklyn, have gone to Albany in behalf of the recent meeting of citizens in that city to protest against the sale of lager beer on Sunday.

—The Grand Vizier of Turkey has written a sharp note to the representative of Belgrade respecting the delay in the payment of the annual tribute to Turkey by Servia.

—A special dispatch from London says that the Lincoln handicap, the first of the International spring races at Epsom, was won by Westminster, beating Dramatic Leyden.

—Rev. N. Pierce, a Baptist clergyman of some note, and the Illinois representative in the International Prison Congress held at London last July, died at Springfield, Illinois, on Tuesday.

—W. L. Haut, of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, vice J. McGrath, who resigned to accept the Superintendency of the mails in the Chicago Postoffice.

—It is said that proceedings are to be taken against Halliday, President of the Oregon and California Railroad, for alleged fraud—similar to the operations of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad in Paris.

—Vessel owners in Chicago and Detroit interested in lake navigation have sent remonstrances to the Michigan Legislature against the building of railroad bridges across the Detroit or St. Clair rivers.

—The Spanish Minister of Public Works has asked the Cortes to ratify the concession for a cable between Portugal and the United States, touching at the Azores. The contract for laying the cable has been signed.

—A special from Dubuque says the Iowa & Pacific Railroad is to be sold under execution, the result of judgment and a mechanic's lien obtained by Maurice Brown and George W. Mitchell, amounting to $41,000.

—At Jamaica, Long Island, Julius Eude and his wife deliberately severed arteries in their arms and legs, for the purpose of suicide, to avoid their sufferings from starvation. They were discovered, and may now recover.

—Antonio Zambrana, a distinguished Cuban patriot, reports the insurgents of that island as having an abundance of arms and in good spirits. They are making steady progress in the eastern department, and will very soon compel the Spaniards to wholly withdraw therefrom.

—A dispatch from General Canby states that on March 23d he had an unsatisfactory interview with Captain Jack, whose demeanor was evasive. He did not want to fight. He wished all of the soldiers would move out of the country. Canby expected to open communication with the Modocs again soon.

—A Washington special says the conduct of the Collector at Albany, in allowing the Central Company to buy the engines recently auctioned to pay taxes, was a surprise to the Internal Revenue Bureau, as the Collector should not have sold them for so small a sum. He is now ordered to distrain on the passenger depot at Albany, and if the company does not make a fair bid, to turn the property in to the credit of the United States.

The Great Duties of Life.

1. Mind your own business.
2. Work at something useful.
3. Be economical, industrious and careful.
4. Be modest, prudent and proper.
5. Be patient, persevering and steadfast.
6. Be honest, sober and resolute.
7. Be accurate, orderly and firm.
8. Maintain your self-respect.
9. Respect the feelings of others.
10. Keep your own counsel.

ULTIMUS HOMO.

POLITICAL.

Cincinnati Republican Municipal Nominations.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—The Republicans today nominated S. S. Davis for Mayor, M. H. Tilden, for Judge of the Superior Court, Thomas Campbell, for Prosecuting Attorney, and J. W. Carter, for Judge of Police Court.

A Congressman Asked to Resign.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—The Trumbull County Republican Convention, held at Warren to-day, adopted a resolution asking J. A. Garfield to resign his seat in the House of Representatives, and declaring that by voting for the retroactive salary bill he has forfeited the confidence of his constituents.

Meeting of Colored Republicans in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—A large meeting of prominent colored Republicans was held last night at St. James Chapel. A list of resolutions was adopted. The first, second and third endorse Judge Durell, W. H. Hunt, Beckwith Billens, Senator Morton, the New Orleans *Republican* newspaper and the Kellogg State Government, and compliment President Grant for his devotion to Republican principles.

Resolved, Fourth.—We declare our unfaltering adhesion to the principles and doctrines of the Republican party, but confess that our confidence has been weakened, and our hope disappointed in our Congressional delegation, who, elevated to position and influence by our suffrages, have ignored their constituents in consideration of patronage.

Fifth.—We recognize in Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback a representative man of his race, and deservedly the most popular Republican in Louisiana, a true friend of the whole people and the pride of his constituents, who by the exercise of persevering industry, and a brilliant illustration of free institutions, and standing, as he does, conspicuously before the nation, we point to him with pride as one of the few members of Congress elected from Louisiana since the reconstruction. His skirts are free from suspicion of fraud, and who represents a constituency that delights to do him honor.

Sixth.—We are deeply pained at the failure to accord Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback his seat in the United States Senate, to which he has been elected by the General Assembly of Louisiana, a body elected by the people, legalized by the highest judicial interval of the State, sanctioned by the federal courts, recognized by the United States Senate, and protected by the President, and should this injustice be perpetrated by a Republican Senate, we fear that it would be impossible, under popular revulsion on the one hand and powerful and pugnacious influences now in operation by the opponents of Republicanism on the other, to guarantee the fealty of the masses of our people to the Republican party in the future.

Seventh.—The exclusion by the Louisiana Congressional delegation of Gov. Pinchback and Jno. Ray, two recognized leaders of the Republican party and two noted elements of strength, from consultation in dispensing federal patronage in Louisiana, was an act offensive to us, which calls for our unqualified condemnation, which more than shows that our confidence was misplaced.

Eighth.—In New Orleans alone there is an intelligent and cultivated population of color exceeding the votes of the entire white Republican strength through the State, whose Republicanism is undoubted and unquestionable, who should be considered and consulted as representative men in the dispensation of patronage, at least equally with our white friends, many of whose affiliation with our party is bounded by official prospects.

Ninth.—We have just cause to grievously complain of the summary removal from federal positions, since the election, of reliable and efficient colored men, upon charges of incompetency after protracted and satisfactory service without any complaint.

Tenth.—But our theory of government the Legislature is supreme, and all attempts of any department to impair its integrity, reflect upon its character, assume its prerogatives, or compromise out of office through undue improper influence our representative duly elected, justly alarms us. The alleged conduct of persons who were elected by the people and returned by a legal board, in placing their resignations in other hands, subject to individual caprices, exercises the highest censure, and demands thorough investigation by their respective constituencies.

THE ANNUAL GATHERING.

Allegheny County Teachers' Institute—Meeting Next Week.

The annual meeting of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute will be held in the hall of the Fourth ward School-house, on Penn avenue, next week, commencing Monday morning and ending Friday evening. This convocation is composed of all the teachers in the public schools in the county outside of the city of Pittsburgh, every teacher being required by law to be present.

The exercises of the coming institute promise to be quite interesting. A glance over the programme prepared indicates that in addition to the business difficulty, and topics connected with the regular teacher's work, there will be lectures from Judge Kirkpatrick, Prof. White of Ohio, Rev. W. H. Gill, Allegheny, Rev. W. Hamilton, Pittsburgh, Prof. D. Mendenhall, of the Agricultural College, Ohio; Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Bakerstown; Rev. Mr. McKeever, of this city, and eleventionary exercises by J. Newton Gotthold, Esq.

The sessions of the institute, if the programme proves to be half as good as it would indicate, will be of interest and profit to teachers, but friends of education generally.

"The American Lap Board."

One of the latest and most useful conveniences for the household that has recently fallen under our notice, is the newly patented "American Lap Board," which every housewife, who superintends her own sewing, will welcome as an exceedingly valuable accompaniment to her sewing machine. This new Lap Board consists of a light thin piece of fine wood, forty-four inches long by twenty-two inches wide, to the outer edge of which are attached two movable supports. The weight of the Board falls chiefly on these supports, the inner edge merely resting lightly on the Lap,—and thus it is held firmly in its place, subject to the movements of the cutter. For greater convenience, when the cutter desires to move away a moment, without disturbing the work, there is a third support which can be let down to sustain the inner edge,—forming a table, which may be used for various purposes. There is also a yard measure, by which all work can be gauged as it is being cut out. The Board is well braced in all its parts, made of fine wood, warranted not to warp, and can be closed so as to occupy, when not in use, a space only equivalent to its thickness.

The invention, though but patented in June, 1872, has already come into general favor, and wherever used has been without exception commended. A practical test in our own household has fully demonstrated its merits, and justifies in endorsing it as an invention which is all that is claimed for it.

The Pittsburgh agent for the "American" is Mr Reed Deeds, whose headquarters are at No. 281 Penn avenue.

Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman,

No. 76 Market street, are *par excellence* in the trimming line in this city. Their stock of millinery and fancy goods is the choicest in the market. Their prices are as reasonable as any first class store in this city, and they are polite and attentive to careful customers. Their garments are varied; and ladies should not fail to examine their stock; in it may be found everything needful in the trimming line that can be found in a first class store of this kind. The stock of millinery goods and fancy silks on the same plan will repay the attention of our ladies. Among them may be found all the latest styles issued in Paris, London or New York, and also many styles peculiarly their own, made and manufactured for them. Their silks and Lyonaisse velvet are all of the latest colors, designs and patterns. We can assure our lady friends and readers that there is no store west of New York in this line that is more complete in its general detail as a millinery, trimming, or fancy goods establishment, than the store above referred to. Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman employ none but polite and affable clerks to wait upon their customers, and thus we can assuredly advise our friends to patronize the store No. 76 Market street for anything they may want in that line.

J. K. Lanahan, Liquor Merchant.

The people having by a large majority decided that they do not wish the traffic in liquors to stop, it becomes important that they should know where the best and purest qualities can at all times certainly be obtained. We know of no house in this city more worthy of confidence and a liberal patronage, or with whose personal integrity and courtesy customers will be more pleased than the popular Wholesale Liquor house of James K. Lanahan, No. 356 Liberty street, who keeps at all times, the finest Brandies, the best Holland Gin, Superior Jamaica Rum, celebrated Genuine Champagnes, delicious Malaga and rare Old Port Wines, rare Old Monongahela, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Medicinal Blackberry Brandy, Bottled Ales and Table Wines.

The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Arizona Diamonds,

Watches and jewelry at auction, 38 Fifth avenue.

Black Dress Silk at Low Figures, at M. Mentzer & Son's.

The first purchasers will get the cream of the stock and save 25 per cent. profit, at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing out sale.

M. Mentzer & Son, 94 Market street, receive New Goods daily.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at McCrum & Carlisle's great sale.

Polka Spots, Polka Spots at M. Mentzer & Son's.

Arizona Diamonds,

Watches and jewelry at auction, 38 Fifth avenue.

For Curtain Laces go to M. Mentzer & Son's.

A saving of twenty-five per cent. to all purchasers draws large crowds to Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. Their customers are quite enthusiastic over the great bargains.

Dress Goods in all the new shades at M. Mentzer & Son's.

Twenty-five per cent. discount to all purchasers at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. This is equivalent to a profit of 25 per cent

Plain, Plaid and Fancy Dress Goods, at M. Mentzer & Son's.

Arizona Diamonds,

Watches and jewelry at auction, 38 Fifth avenue.

HOME NEWS.

Resulted Fatally.

Mention was previously made of the sad accident which happened to Ida Schofield, a little girl three years of age, and a daughter of Mr. Joseph Schofield, who fell into a kettle of boiling candy on last Friday. Her sufferings since then have been intense, and yesterday morning she died at her home on Webster street, Allegheny.

Literary Burglars.

At an early hour yesterday morning, burglars of a literary turn of mind, forced open the front door of the book and newspaper store of E. A. Myers, on East, near Ohio street, Allegheny. When inside they helped themselves promiscuously to books, albums, pocket books, pens, penholders, stationery, &c., to the amount of about forty dollars. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Paying the Penalty.

Officer Richard Geary, of the Allegheny police force, yesterday entered suit before Mayor Callow, charging E. Linden with a breach of a city ordinance. The officer alleged that the defendant began erecting a frame slaughter house on O'Hara street, and was twice warned to desist, as he was violating a city ordinance. He paid no attention to the officer however, and the latter accordingly entered suit. At the hearing yesterday afternoon, Linden was fined one hundred dollars and costs.

The Carrie Brooks Attached.

Yesterday morning the steamer Carrie Brooks, of the Wheeling and Pittsburgh trade, was attached at the Monongahela wharf, on the suit of A. Hartupee, engine builder of this city. It is alleged that the said Carrie Brooks was in need of repairs to the engine of the steamer—the bill of charges for which were not paid. The owners of the boat claim that the repairs were not properly made, and the work had to be done again when the boat reached Zanesville. Bail was entered and the boat was released.

Election in Jacksonville.

The election for borough officers was held in Jacksonville, Indiana county on the 21st inst., with the following result:

Judge of Elections, O. H. Scott; Inspectors, J. A. Reed and J. C. McCracken; Assessor, J. M. Laughlin; Assistant Assessors, M. Shields and John Downey; School Directors, Dr. Wm. Jack and C. McCracken; Overseers of the Poor, J. B. Altman and E. Ferguson; Auditor, J. M. Laughlin; Constable, D. B. Gibson; Burgess, Wm. C. Shields; Council, J. A. Reed and J. Thomas; Borough Constable, Dr. C. C. Miller.

An Alleged Aggravated Assault.

Henry Howard (colored) yesterday made an information before Alderman Taylor against James Martin, a saloon keeper of the Twelfth ward, charging him with an aggravated assault and battery. He alleges that he went into the defendant's saloon, when some one called him a "—nigger." He asked who it was, when he was called out on to the sidewalk by Martin, the proprietr, who, as soon as he got him out, administered to him a terrible body beating. He knocked him down, kicked his head, and he states that the assault was entirely uncalled for, and that there was no provocation whatever on his part. The case will be heard this morning at ten o'clock.

A New Movement.

The different movements towards temperance reform have been numerous and varied in this vicinity of late. The last one reported was as unlooked for as it will be effective, if carried out. It is stated that at a meeting of the Liquor League, held at Cochran's rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-sixth streets, on Tuesday night, various plans for enforcing the Sunday liquor law were discussed and that a resolution was passed, pledging the members to keep their places of business closed on the first day of the week, and agreeing to prosecute all persons found violating the law.

Phillips Brought to Grief.

We mentioned on Tuesday the eccentricities of one Allen Phillips, who ignominiously left his landlady and board bill at Soho, but did not leave the old gentleman's best suit of clothes, and numerous other valuables with which he packed his valise. Information of the affair was left at the Mayor's office, and as it was supposed that the erratic Allen was moving towards the old country, a telegram was sent to the police authorities at New York, asking that he be detained. Yesterday afternoon Chief Irwin received a dispatch stating that Phillips had been arrested just as he stepped on board a ship bound to his native Wales. Officer Herron left last evening to escort Mr. Phillips to this city.

Charged with Perjury.

On Monday Mr. John Reiter entered suit before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny, against Harry Brown, the well known lumber dealer of this city, charging him with the larceny of a raft of lumber. The suit seems to have grown out of some lumber difficulty, and yesterday afternoon the Mayor dismissed the case without a hearing. Soon afterwards Mr. Brown appeared before Mayor Blackmore and made an information against Reiter, which set forth perjury. Reiter was arrested and gave bail for a hearing. He states that he did not make oath to the allegations against Mr. Brown, though by what process a warrant was issued without the oath is not explained. It is possible that the trouble is the result of a misunderstanding all around, which may be explained at the hearing.

The End of the Nunns Case.

Yesterday afternoon the case of William Nunns, charged with having poisoned his wife, came up for a hearing before the Mayor. Prof. J. W. Langley testified in regard to his investigation of the stomach of the deceased, the result of which has already been published in connection with the report of the Coroner's inquest. The Professor had searched for three different kinds of poison: eroton oil, vegetable and mineral poisons, but could find symptoms of the presence of neither of the three mentioned. He explained the effects of the different poisons, and the possibility of finding evidence of the poison five or six days after death. He had found what he supposed to be symptoms of the poison in one of the stomach, though two or three physicians, to whom this point had been referred, were unable to agree upon this question.

After hearing the testimony of the Professor the Mayor said that he supposed that the circumstances justified an investigation, but there was nothing upon which he could hold the prisoner. Nunns was accordingly discharged, and left the office in a happy frame of mind.

County Controller's Report.

The annual report of Mr. Henry Warner, our County Controller, is before us, neatly printed in pamphlet form. It gives in all desirable details, a complete exhibit of the fiscal affairs of Allegheny county for the year ending January 1st, 1873, including itemised records of receipts and expenditures; of appropriations for whatever purposes; tabulated statements of taxes, assessed, collected and exonerated in the wards and townships respectively. Also the warrants with particulars of the funded and of the floating debt, the operations of the sinking fund and full statements of the workings of the county Work Houses and the county home, the tables of recapitulation under the several heads. The whole forms a complete methodical exposition of all county affairs, presented in a manner at once comprehensive and concise, and well worthy of careful examination by every tax payer. The document is in every way creditable to Mr. Warner, attesting both his fidelity and capacity in and for the responsible and arduous duties of his office. We will, within a few days, lay this report in full before our readers, and advise them to preserve the paper containing it for future reference.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The Contract for the Extension Given to Gamewell, Gardner & Co.

A meeting of the Fire Commission was held yesterday afternoon to receive propositions from Messrs. Gamewell, Gardner & Co., of New York, for extending the fire alarm telegraph throughout the lately annexed districts on the South Side, and also the East End. Mr. Gardner, who represented the firm of Gamewell, Gardner & Co., had previously canvassed the territory in question, in company with members of a committee from the Fire Commission, and had ascertained the entire number of boxes, &c., required. Mr. Gardner proposed to erect the required additions for twenty-six thousand dollars. This was discussed by members of the Commission and finally accepted, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. McElroy, Torley and Pitcairn, was appointed to draw up the contract and have it in readiness for execution. This Committee met last evening in the City Treasurer's office, drew up the contract and had it properly signed by both parties.

The members of the Commission have worked assiduously to provide the city with the required extension and deserve great credit for having accomplished the object on so favorable terms. The contract includes boxes, wire, poles and all the necessary paraphernalia for the entire city outside the first ten wards. The work will probably be commenced about the first of May, or as soon as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground. The proposed extension will require about forty miles of wire, and about fifty-seven new boxes, so that when completed the city will contain one hundred and twenty boxes.

OBITUARY.

Death of James McCully.—A Sad Casualty.

On Tuesday morning Mr. James McCully started in his wagon to come from his residence on Highland avenue to the city. After proceeding a short distance, occasion arose to return to his house. In turning round, his wagon was upset, and he was thrown violently to the ground. When thus prostrate his alarmed horse trampled his body, causing severe internal injury, which, in spite of promptly-rendered medical assistance, resulted in his death on Wednesday morning, at 10¼ o'clock.

Mr. McCully was we learn, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. We remember him as an active business man for more than forty years. He was a native of Ireland; he came to Pittsburgh and commenced a retail grocery business near the head of Wood street, we believe, more than fifty years ago. He was distinguished for industry and close application to business. He was never known to participate in in politics or in public affairs. As a merchant he was industrious, persevering, enterprising and rarely erred in judgment in relation to future fluctuations in the markets. From his small beginnings, the extent of his operations increased steadily from year to year, and grounded him out of the grocery into the flour trade, in which for several years previous to his final retirement, some ten years ago, from business, he was the most extensive and successful operator in the city. Mr. McCully's predominant characteristics were unwearied devotion to business, sound judgment, and unvarying success in its management, moral and commercial integrity and self-reliance. His busy life has been crowned with complete success. He reached the goal of his ambition in accumulating a large fortune. He never married, and so far as we know, has no other relatives here than a nephew and a niece, Maj. William Frew and his sister, Mrs. Wm. T. Shannon. Mr. McCully has long been a member of the Second U. P. Church, and contributed to the funds of the various societies connected with that denomination.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES COLLIER AND STOWE.

In the case of Dalph, Brown & Co. vs. Bernard Jinkhard, action on a book account, the jury found for defendant.

A verdict for $222 was returned for plaintiff in the case of Hugh Burns et al. vs. William O'Neal.

The jury is out in the case of Charles G. Blume vs. William Chambers. Action to recover the price of a piano sold.

The jury in the case of Daniel C. George vs. Jeremiah Martz, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $893.58 as the price of a lot of whisky sold.

In the matter of the petition of Clara E. P. Frick, for the benefits of an act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings, the Court granted the prayer of the petitioner.

A motion for a new trial was made and reasons filed in the case of Joseph Hastings vs. Thomas Morris.

Trial list for To-day.

205. Ortleib & Co. vs. Dunn.
120. Seezet & Co. vs. McDonald.
154. Stanbury & Fox vs. Sohl, et al.
22. Miller vs. Aplinger.
25. Henderson vs. Large et al.
26. Henderson vs. Lynch.
27. Hunzeker vs. Glenn.
29. DeHaven vs. Knox.
30. Spieser vs. Moriedge.
33. Clark vs. Murray.
35. Shepk vs. Deirsleia et al.
36. Weiss vs. Graham & Co.
37. Conner vs. Gooding & Wright.
6. Saddler vs. Robson.
41. Weiss vs. Hass.
42. Weiss vs. Meike.
164. Negley, *executrix*, vs. Negley.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STEWART.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Doney, charged with seduction on oath of Nicholas Dorr, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Frederick Frank plead guilty to the larceny of sundry promissory notes belonging to August Yockel, and was remanded for sentence.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Andrew B. English, indicted for the larceny by bailee of fifty dollars belonging to William B. McMartin, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The next case taken up was that of Alexander Patterson, charged with the larceny of a silver watch and sixteen dollars in cash. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Wm. Lutz, Martin Connelly, et al.
Aaron O'Neil, Frank Murphy, et al.
Louis Miller, 2. John Lane.
Harry Ingram, A. McCandless.
John Dillmuth, Phillip Dougherty,
Jacob Birkford, Pat Brannon, et al.
James Divin, E. De Roy.
David Brown, Israel De Roy.
Lorenzo Ward, et al., 2. Abraham De Roy,
Lorenzo Krunzman, 4. Max Schamberg.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Hays et. al. vs. Briggs is still on trial.

Before Judge Hampton the case of David Peters vs. William Watson, being an action to recover for material used and work done, is on trial.

A petition for an injunction was presented by William Dilworth, Jr., asking the court to restrain Jefferson Bell from proceeding against the petitioner as to the title of a certain lot of ground located in Chartiers township. The petitioner alleges that prior to the conveyance of the interest of Alexander and Charles Miller in the land mentioned, to the petitioner, sundry acts in ejectment were instituted and determined between Alexander and Charles Miller on the one part and Edward McGinnis on the other, for the purpose of fixing the title of the land, and it was found by the court that the title was in Alexander and Charles Miller, that notwithstanding the verdict and judgment of the court against him in two suits at law, Mr. McGinnis has again brought suit by action in ejectment against the same parties for the recovery of the land. The petitioner asserts that by reason of this proceeding at law his title has been clouded, and he is thus prevented from disposing of his property at a reasonable price. The Court fixed the date as Saturday next for a hearing of the motion for a preliminary injunction.

Trial List for To-day.

117. Heard & Co. vs. C. Gearing et ux.
120. R. Middleton vs. W. Bardwell et al.
127. W. M. Johnston vs. McKinney & Sons.
153. A. A. Hanley vs. A. J. Hagan.
194. Alexander Stewart vs. C. Hosack et al.
177. City of Allegheny vs. W. McCreery.
142. Joseph Hastings vs. Pierce Lennott.
125. Simon Jacob vs. Adams Express Co.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this Court yesterday morning, a preliminary injunction was granted against certain evendors of Victory W. Thompson, of Erie county, bankrupt.

William H. Dailey, of this city, was adjudged bankrupt on petition of William C. Roberts, a creditor, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

On petition of the assignee of James Provost, of this city, bankrupt, presented, Register Harper was appointed Auditor and directed to distribute the fund in the hands of the assignee among the creditors.

The Register's report, recommending the dismissal of the proceedings in bankruptcy, of Simon Schoenthall, of Uniontown, bankrupt, presented and confirmed, and proceedings allowed to be discontinued on payment of costs.

In bankruptcy proceedings commenced by the Grafton Iron Company against the firm of Meredith, Tizzell and Neale, of Armstrong county, were discontinued.

Henry Gautschi, of this city, presented an answer to the petition in bankruptcy of Jacob W. Overdeer, a creditor, and a jury trial was ordered at the next term in May.

William F. Groves, of Venango county, bankrupt, presented his petition for discharge. An order was made for a final hearing before Register Harper.

On motion of U. S. Attorney, and after the usual proclamation made, decree of forfeiture was entered, and order of sale made in the case of the United States against one barrel of distilled spirits owned by N. Seckler, of Cleveland, Ohio; the liquors et *alia* of Anna Baldes and the distillery of Nicholas Baldes, of Luzerne county.

The claimants of the steamboat "Petrolia" having filed a bond, the said boat was ordered to be released from attachment.

On motion of U. S. Attorney, an attachment was ordered against 5,000 cigars owned by Wm. H. Mallery & Sons, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Suit was brought on behalf of the United States against Miles Shiloit, et al, of Fulton county, on a distillery warehouse bond, for damages not exceeding $2,000.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Unpleasantness at Youngstown, Ohio —The Facts in the Case—Great Excitement but no Collision.

The excitement at Youngstown, Ohio, in reference to the possession of the Liberty Railroad, still continues with no show of yielding on either side. The conflict—or rather the excitement, for it is not a conflict yet—was created in this way. The Liberty and Vienna Railroad was sold about a year ago to the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company, the agreement to be half cash and half in bonds of the company. The Liberty and Vienna Company, composed of Messrs. Stambaugh, Struthers, Tod and Morris, of this city, took the bonds after claimed a non-fulfillment of the contract on the part of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company, and the Courts allowed an injunction preventing the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company from operating the road. The injunction was dissolved on Monday afternoon, when the Liberty and Vienna party took possession of the road, tearing the track up in several places, and putting a large force of men to hold it. Mr. McCreery, President of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company, brought an equally large force on Tuesday morning and a conflict was feared certain, but wiser counsels than prevailed. Both parties claim the advantage. It is uncertain yet as to whether a collision can be prevented, as there is no appearance of desire to compromise.

The latest intelligence from the scene states that the hostile parties were still menacing each other, but no overt demonstration had yet taken place. The portions of the track which had been torn up were unrepaired, but no attempt was made to destroy more. The present interesting status of affairs cannot last long, and a day or so, will, it is thought, witness a settlement of the difficulty.

METAL YARDS AT THE POINT.

Joint Session of the Allegheny and Monongahela Wharf Committees. The Proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Discussed.

Yesterday afternoon the Allegheny Wharf Committee of Councils met the Monongahela Wharf Committee in joint session, in the City Clerk's office, Municipal Hall, Peter Zern, Esq., in the chair. The object of the joint session was to consider the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to rent from the city a quantity of land located at the "Point," to be used as a metal yard. The land includes about four acres, for which the Railroad Company propose to pay a rent of two thousand dollars per annum.

At the meeting yesterday the Railroad Company was represented by Mr. C. A. Carpenter, who urged the Committees to grant the lease, and met the objections which were made against the measure. He explained that although the whole plot alluded to included four acres, the Company could get along with less—probably on half that amount. A committee of fifteen liberty street merchants were also present to protest against the proposed lease, and speeches were made by several of them, including Messrs. Scott, Renshaw, King, and some others. Their principal objection were that the movement would tend to increase the impediments to travel on and across Liberty street, and that it would necessitate the running of trains almost continuously.

The members of the committees argued the question at considerable length, though they could not arrive at any agreement. The majority of them, however, seemed to oppose the measure, the main objection being that mentioned above—that Liberty street would be blockaded a great deal worse than it is at present. The question of the legality of the proposed lease was finally raised by a member, who argued that Councils had not the power to lease the ground. On motion the matter was referred to the City Solicitor for his opinion, and the committees adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman, and hear the opinion of the Solicitor.

Equalized Valuation.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Your correspondent "N." asks "in all candor" if the taxes can be levied under the present equalization act or ordinance. I answer yes. If he will turn to page 606 Pamphlet Laws for 1872, he will there find the authority to enforce the equalization of valuations in as clear and explicit language as it is possible to put it in.

FAIR PLAY.

Letters Held for Postage.—Mrs. Nancy Hall, Samuels Station, Ky., 3c; R. S. Stevson, New Castle, Pa., 3c; John Wrend, Son & Co., Baltimore, Md., 3c; L. G. Booner, Richmondville, N. Y., 3c; Wm. Coyle, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Archie F. Toy, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Langban, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c.

BREVITIES.

....Carpet and furniture dealers are rejoicing in brisk times.

....Rug and carpet thieves continue to operate on Second avenue.

....Regular meeting of City Councils Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

....The new Allegheny Poor House will be ready for occupancy about the latter part of May.

....The United States Bank will remain open for business on Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

....The opera of Stradella will be produced at Library Hall by the Frohsinn Society, on next Friday week.

....Get ready to move next Tuesday. As we have had so much inclement weather of late, the day will probably be a fair one for flitting.

....Old Winter is delaying too long on the lap of Spring. He don't seem to know what is propriety in the matter.

....The Allegheny Fire Department was called out yesterday morning by a false alarm from box No. 4, corner of Beaver ave nue and Walnut street.

....It is adding insult to injury to call those unfortunate persons who lose their money through the operations of "confidence men" fools—but then they should subscribe for and read the newspaper.

....After the joint session of the Allegheny and Monongahela Wharf Committees yesterday afternoon, the Allegheny Wharf Committee met and passed a resolution protesting against abolishing the office of Allegheny Wharf Master.

....As a refutation of the statement that our people do not appreciate art we hear it said that pramabulating trades in plaster of Paris statuary are overstocked with old clothes received in exchange for their works, and are shipping them east.

....Superintendent Paul, of the Allegheny Water Works, renews his warning in regard to using sparingly the precious beverage, until the new shaft can be repaired. People are also cautioned not to use hydrant hose under a severe penalty, until the repair is completed.

....The GAZETTE was the first large building in the city painted pure white, and now the fashion is almost universally followed. White stands as well as any dark color, so far as durability and appearance are concerned, and besides gives a cheerful appearance to our buildings.

....Yesterday morning the gas main at the corner of Penn avenue and Tenth street burst, and for a time it seemed as though it would occasion a short supply of gas. Workmen immediately commenced repairing it, however, and completed it in time to prevent any serious inconvenience.

....The congregation of the Central Church, Allegheny, it is said, contemplate selling their present church building, on the corner of Anderson and Lacock streets, and purchasing a lot on North avenue, on which to erect a